FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

A Splendid Assortment Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual Stock, has lately purchased the Stock of Goods of a House declining business, and almost daily receiving Goods from New York, selected lately by a judicious person, from the last arrivals there; altogether making at least as extensive an assortment as can be offered by any House in this place. He therefore solicits a call from all persons who visit this place for the purpose of buying Goods. Any orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and selections shall be carefully made, and as much time given as customary in this place.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1836. §84 6w §

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership known by the firm of CAMPBELL & PRIOR was, on the 1st inst., dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
WARREN PRIOR.
April 13, 1836. 84-2w

New Books.

POWER'S Impressions of America; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Rosamond, by Maria Edgeworth; The Countess and other Tales, by Marryatt and others, Life of Rienzi; Gilbert Gurney; Herbert Wendell; Suddard's British Pulpit; Smith's Thucidydes; Coombe on the Constitution of Man; Life of Calvin; Comstock's Geology; Epitome of Phrenology; Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory; Paper, Quills, Paints, School Books, &c &c., received by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second day of next Superior Court, about 12 o'clock A Sind Horse, sired by the celebrated Optimus, owned by Tryam McFarland, said Horse is well grown and well formed his colour is a deep Mahogony Bay, with coal black legs main and tail Terms of sale will be as follows; one third part of the Money, will be required at the time of purchasing; twelve months credit will be given for the balance, by the purchaser entering into bond with approved security.

The subscriber will also sell, in the same way, at the same time and place a Mare, said Horse's dam, well formed, colour the same and works well in the waggon cart or plough; terms the same as above; only the credit will be but six months—six per cent will be deducted from any amount of money that may be paid, for either of said Horses, at the time of purchasing over and above one third.

JOHN McLAUCHLIN.
April 11. 84 2w.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified at March term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, as Exr's & Ex'x of the last Will and Testament of Enoch Parrott, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

F. D. BREECE. *Executor.*
MARY PARROTT, *Executrix.*
April 13 1836 4 pd

Comprehensive Commentary.

THE first volume of this interesting work may be obtained by applying to John McAra, in Fayetteville. Editors whose publications are circulated in this State, will confer a favor by inserting this notice in their papers.

ARCH'D BUIE. *Agent.*
April 6, 1836. 84 3w

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses
Just received and for sale by
April 13. JOHN MUNN

For Sale.

AT Public Auction, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, the OLD METBODIST MEETING HOUSE, unless previously disposed of.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
FOUNTAIN LAIN.
April 14. 84 2w.

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb 10, 1836 75tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, March 14th, 1836. 80 tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,
20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)
February 24, 1836.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,
of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

Convention of N Carolina

THE Twentieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in Christ's Church, Newbern, on the 4th day of May next

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

The Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and the Carolina Watchman, will confer a favor by giving this notice an insertion in their papers.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—
25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6 4 French Bombazine;
2 cases blue Drilis,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,
Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN
April 5, 1836 83tf.

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed, Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5 4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4 4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.
April 5. 1836. 83tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory a Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.
April 7 1836 83 6

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE.
Richmond, March 21, 1836.
March 28. 83 2t,

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English
40 hhds prime retailing Molasses
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.
Whiteville, (N C.) March 24, 1836 83
The above Medicine is for sale, price $1. by
E J HALE.
Fayetteville, April 4

FESTIVAL.

THIS beautiful and fine Race Horse, the immediate descendant of two of the very best coursers of America—Eclipse and Timoleon—and boasting of as large a share of the rich blood of English Eclipse, Old Shark, and Medley, as any other horse of this day, will stand again this year at Bona Vista, Johnston county, five miles west of Smithfield, (his native place) at the low price (compared with that of others of no greater merit) of thirty dollars the season, or forty dollars to insure, with fifty cents to the groom —Classes of six mares will be put as but five —Mares sent to stay, will be well fed, at twenty-five cents per day, and no charge will be made for attendance or servants

All possible care will be taken to prevent escapes and accidents, but no liability will be incurred in consequence of either.

Particulars of pedigree and performance on the turf may be seen in the Bills.

Season,—commencing 1st of March, and ending 15th July

JOHN MAC LEOD.

At a regular meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 26th March, 1836—

ORDERED, That a Committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to dispose of the Lots in the New Grave Yard, and make such disposition of the funds, coming into their hands, as they may deem best to promote the object and wishes of the Donor; that they use every exertion to preserve the uniformity of the different apartments or divisions according to the present plan, and that they report to the Commissioners of the Town yearly, the condition of the ground, the amount received for the sale of Lots and the disposition of the funds.

ORDERED, That Thomas N. Cameron, John W Wright, and James Millar, Esqs be, and they are hereby appointed the Committee to carry into effect the foregoing Ordinance

(From the Minutes.)
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

In pursuance of the above Ordinance, the undersigned give notice, that all applications for the purchase of Lots in the New Grave Yard must be made to them, or to either of them, and that they will make the necessary titles, &c They give this further notice, That in order to comply with the spirit and intention of the Ordinance, they will take speedy measures to have the Avenues gravelled and the different squares so marked off that in future, there will be no difficulty in designating them Those who have already purchased any of the Lots are requested to settle for the same.

THOMAS N. CAMERON,
JOHN W WRIGHT,
JAMES MILLAR, } *Committee.*
March 31 82-4w

JACKSON HOTEL, LIBERTY POINT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE
March 28, 1836. 82-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 21st day of April next, the life Estate of William H Maffitt in and to a certain vacant Lot of LAND, on the North side of Hay street, situate between the stores at present occupied by Thomas J. Jordan and G. & L. Hurlbutt.

Terms made known on day of sale.
W F. STRANGE,
R. T. GOODWIN, } *Trustees*
March 31. 82ts

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 14 78 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835. 34tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds New Crop Cuba MOLASSES For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 23, 1836

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m)

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr R C Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
February 24, 1836. 77tf.

The Mother's Catechism,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E J HALE.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A BIRD,
Which was robbed of its Young by a Cat.

Come hither sweet warbler, come, tell me your grief,
Oh! wherefore are you thus distrest?
Come, pour out your sorrow, 'twill give you relief,
To confide in a sensitive breast.

Oh! fly not thus from me, I ne'er gave you pain—
To the birds I was ever a friend:
Then come to my bosom, I call you again;
To the voice of affection attend.

The creature that wronged you, unconscious of crime,
Now playfully sports in your sight;
Nor dreams that the morsel so highly she prized,
Has robbed you of every delight.

But could I a language intelligent, find,
To her mind I would quickly convey,
The lesson: that pleasures which leave pain behind,
Should never be tasted again.

That the heart, which could wilfully pain or distress
The sweet birds that around us do sing,
Is lost to the purest delights of the breast,
Nor has drank from sweet sympathy's spring.

For the tear-drop that dims the sweet sensitive eye,
When the woes of another it views,
Like the pure evening dew, when distilled from the sky,
The fainting sweet flow'ret renews—

O'er the soul sheds a fragrance that cannot be told,
And heightens each charm and each grace,
Gives a lustre more bright, and more lasting than gold,
And a beauty time cannot efface.

Then give me the mind with sweet sympathy filled,
The heart that's with kindness replete,
And tho' oftimes the tear-drop of grief be distilled,
Yet the joys of that bosom are sweet.

S. D. P.

Raleigh, 1835.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHITE MEETING IN ROBESON COUNTY.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large number of the Citizens of the County, friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency, assembled at the Court House in Lumberton, the 30th March, 1836. The meeting was organized by the appointment of John Gilchrist, Esq., President; Messrs. Jacob Blount and John Drake, Vice Presidents; and Arch. McÆchin, and Dr. Warren Alford, Secretaries.

On motion of Richard C. Bunting, Esq., the President was requested to explain the objects of the meeting, which was done in an appropriate address.

On motion of A. A. T. Smith, Esq., the President was called upon to appoint a Committee of five persons, to draft and report Resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting: whereupon, A. A. T. Smith, Rich'd C. Bunting, Arch'd McMillan, Arch. McCallum, and William Brown, were appointed said Committee, who having retired for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

The revolution of empires and the downfall of free States, is an awful warning to us of the catastrophe that awaits our own political institutions, if we slide into the errors of past times. Already the elements of decay are at work, which caused the decline of other popular governments. Nothing but intelligence, integrity and vigilance, can save us. If the people hope to transmit to posterity the rich boon which was handed to us from the worthies of the revolution, they must rally around the standard of their country. They must declare for the constitution and laws. They must imbibe the spirit of patriotism from the examples of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lafayette—and never "give up to party, what was meant for mankind."

Such is the current sentiment, that the inquiry is not whether this or that measure will promote the public welfare; but whether the interest of the party will be secured by it? To this end the efforts of the administration tend. And deadly hostility is harbored for those who do not "bend as to Jove's statue."

If the demon of party were for a moment cast out, a little reflection would satisfy the inquirer after truth, that party spirit is the bane of all Republics. It arrogates to itself all that is good, and ascribes to its adversary, all that is bad, in politics. Even virtue itself is proscribed; and corruption, falsehood and tyranny, bear absolute sway.

The period is near at hand when it will be completely in the power of the people to effect a reform in the administration of the government. In the course of the present year, a President of the United States must be elected to succeed the present incumbent. There is no tide in the affairs of the American people so important as this On it their own interest and that of their posterity are afloat, and whether the vessel of state will stear clear of shoals and quicksands, depends very much on the skill of the pilot they will put aboard of her.

It is characteristic of the present administration, that it strikes through the constitution and laws to effect even a sinister design. The expunging process, a favorite measure with the Van Buren party, is a proof of this fact. The constitution requires, that "each House [of Congress] shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same." There is no mystery in this article. It contains an injunction both plain and decisive, that there shall always be a permanent record of their transactions. But strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that there are, in the Senate of the United States, men who have taken an oath to support the Constitution, and yet urge with all the ardor of debate, the actual necessity of blotting out forever, a portion of their Journals, of two years standing. To advocate such a measure can be nothing less than subornation of perjury: to carry it into effect, is rank perjury itself. And what excuse can be plead for this abomination? Why, the example of King James II, of England, of tyrannic memory! This arbitrary monarch, taking umbrage at certain acts of the British House of Commons, wherein they asserted their rights and privileges against the encroachments of the crown, sent for the Journals and struck out the offending record with his own hand.

Again, the doctrine of instructing a senator out of his seat, by the Legislature, is an encroachment on the rights of the people and a favorite bantling with the Van Buren party. Sovereignty is in the people, not in the Legislature. The people have said, in the Constitution, to the Legislature, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." No such mandato can be addressed to sovereignty. But it is admitted on all hands that the Senators in Congress represent the sovereignty of the States. What presumption in the legislature, to arrogate the right to instruct, it being itself only the creature of sovereignty. To maintain they have the right and that the Senators are bound to obey or resign, is in the highest degree preposterous and absurd. It is downright usurpation. It is giving to the Legislature of a State the omnipotence of the British Parliament. It is, in fact, making sovereignty whatever the intrigues of demagogues will choose to have it.

In obedience to instructions from the General Assembly of the State of Virginia two years ago, their Senators in Congress voted for the passage of a resolution condemning the act of the President in the removal of the deposites: this year they passed other resolutions, requiring their Senators in Congress to expunge from the Journals the *condemnatory* resolution. In each case a Senator was instructed out of his seat. If the Legislature has the right to instruct, it would seem that *sovereignty* in *Virginia* is nothing more than a *weathercock* raised on the top of an edifice, to show the shifting of every fashionable gale.

This matter of instruction by the Legislature, prostrates the power of the Senate and destroys its usefulness. It changes its term of service, as constitutionally established, from six years to one, or a less period of time. The Senate is the main pillar that supports the sovereignty of the States; and whatever lessens the power of the Senate, impairs the rights of the States and undermines the Constitution of the United States.

In addition to this, the Executive has so managed matters as to have the control of the *surplus revenue*, which is now increased to $30,000,000.—This sum he has caused to be deposited in thirty or forty pet banks, on which the stockholders make annually a dividend of $1,800,000. This immense dividend goes into the pockets of the stockholders, (some of whom are foreigners,) and the officers of the banks. Can any one doubt for a moment that this long train of stockholders, with their numerous dependents, are subservient to the views of the administration, lest they should lose those deposites and dividends? For obtaining this immense power, in violation of the most solemn contract the supple instrument by whom it was effected, has been handsomely rewarded with one of the fattest offices within the gift of the Executive.

The anxiety to hold this powerful *lever* has no doubt operated on the administration in withholding from the States their rateable share of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and deprives North Carolina of $1,000,000 annually. With this sum in her hands she might accomplish all her works of internal improvements, establish schools, in short, give a propelling action to the arts and sciences hitherto unknown.

In the hands of a crafty politician, the surplus revenue, with the immense patronage of the executive department, is an endless source of corruption and power. The *rush* is for the "spoils"—Every thing is bought and sold. Instead of the lofty and independent patriot, we find the obsequious and servile sycophant. The game with such aspirants is to do every thing for the people, in the name of the people, and for the good of the people; whilst their retainers are secretly filching the money from their pockets.

These are a few instances of misrule which the people may remedy in the choice of President.—They show the wonderful power of the President in promoting, retarding, altering or destroying the happiness of the people.

Of the four candidates for the office of President, we may presume, from the state of public sentiment, that only two will be voted for in North Carolina, viz: Martin Van Buren and Hugh Lawson White. The natural inquiry with the people will be the respective merits of these rival candidates. The former is said to be "a man of smiles and bows, who is all things to all men." He has been trained in the politics of the State of New York, and is himself an active partizan. His political maxims are "The end will justify the means" —"The spoils belong to the victors." With such precepts, wielding the patronage of the General Government and the surplus revenue, what is it that he cannot accomplish? What is it that can stay the flood of corruption already emitting such a noxious and brimstone stink?

The latter is a plain man. He has no city airs nor city management. He is honest and firm in his purpose; speaks as he thinks, and acts undisguised. He will not attempt to buy the people with their own money. He does not seek the office—the office seeks him; and like the Roman Cato, the less he courts fame, the more it follows him.

Resolved, therefore. That we regard the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws as the palladium of our liberties, and that no man or set of men will be countenanced by us who will dare set them at defiance.

2. *Resolved,* That it is the right of North Carolina to receive her rateable share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; and as Martin Van Buren has pledged himself to support the measures of the present administration, his election will defeat the object of our wishes.

3. *Resolved,* That to expunge any part of the Journals of Congress, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

4. *Resolved,* That the right to instruct our Senators in Congress, belongs to the people, and that the exercise of it by the Legislature is an act of usurpation, and merits our just indignation.

5 *Resolved,* That the Hon. W P Mangum, in resisting that usurpation, has manfully sustained, in Congress, the sovereignty of the State. Let him therefore receive its benediction—"Well done thou good and faithful servant."

6 *Resolved,* That we have full confidence in the merits of HUGH L. WHITE, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election.

7. *Resolved,* That we recommend to the citizens of this State, Gen EDWARD B DUDLEY, of New Hanover, as a suitable person for the office of Governor of this State.

8. *Resolved,* That we cordially approve the proposed Convention to be held in Rockingham in April, and recommend the appointment of ten Delegates from this county to attend the same.

9. *Resolved,* That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed to consist of the following persons, viz. Col D. McQueen, James Humphries, Dougald McCallum, Wilie Alford, Warren Alford, Sen. John McCallum, Neill Baker, John McCormeig, Wm McNeill, Esq. Randal Currie, Esq. Arch'd. Stewart, James Wood, Zachariah Fullmore, Wm. Davis, John McNair, Major Angus Brown, Arch'd J. Currie, Col. Daniel McPhail, Daniel Kelly, Daniel Johnson, Archibald McLean, Duncan Currie, Angus McDonald, John McNeill, Roderick McNair, Robert McNair, John McMillan, Angus McBryde, Malcom McNeill, Sen. John Alford, James Conoley, John Little, Alexander McGachy, Sen. John McLean, Esq Capt. A. Sinclair, Archibald McNeill, Levine Wood, Joseph C Lee, Trimmigan Thompson, William Thompson, Esq. James Stewart, John Bethune, Angus McLean, Daniel McNeill, Alexander Little Esq Angus McCollum, Sion Alford, Daniel Douglass, Malcom McCormeig, Capt Daniel McKinnon, and Hector McMillan

10. *Resolved,* That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, the Raleigh Register and Star, and other papers in the State friendly to the Rights of the people, and that they be signed by the President and Secretaries.

The Delegates to the Convention at Rockingham are, John Gilchrist, Giles S. McLean, John Purcell, jun. Col. Alexander McMillan, Archibald S McKay, Murdoch D. Murphy, Major Giles Williams, Dr Warren Alford, Dr. Edmund McQueen and Timothy Griffin

JOHN GILCHRIST, *President.*
ARCHIBALD McÆCHIN, } *Secretaries.*
WARREN ALFORD, }

Politics and Business.—A Mr. Joseph W. Walker, of Nashville, publishes the following card, in reply to a notice published in one of the papers of that city, requesting him to become a candidate for a high military office:

"*Mr. Editor:* I was as much surprised as flattered at seeing in the Union of this morning a notice requesting me to become a candidate for Colonel Commandant of the Nashville regiment. In conjunction with Mr A. B. Robertson, we have purchased the very extensive and general assortment of Shoes, Boots, and Hats of Messrs. H. T. Yeatman & Co., and wish the *undivided* support of all my friends in that line of business. We will give great bargains, for cash, or to punctual men, on the most liberal terms. I decline running for the office.

JOS W. WALKER

P. S.—I would prefer the office of *Major General* for this division, as he has to turn out but once a year.

"*Six Slim Slick Saplings.*"—It is gravely asserted by some folks that there is no Yankee in the land that can, upon the first trial, "of a cold frosty morning," pronounce these words in quick succession, without making a blunder—"Six Slim Slick Saplings."—Try it.—*Bangor Com.*

Eighteen pence a pound for choice cuts of Beef. Two dollars for a good Turkey. Eighteen pence a pound for North River Bass. This is a land of plenty.

N. Y. Evening Star.

M. Lomonosoff, first Secretary of the Russian Embassy at the Court of St. James had been appointed minister to the U. States, and would soon sail direct for this country.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A WHITE MEETING IN THE COUNTY OF ANSON.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., it being the *Tuesday* of our County Court, it was announced at the Court House door, that a meeting would be held in the *Court House* at that time, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of sentiment in regard to the next *Presidential Election;* whereupon a large and respectable number of the citizens of the County immediately convened.

On motion of John A. McRae, Esq , the meeting was organized by calling Alex'r Little, Esq , to the Chair, and by the appointment of P. W Kittrell and Jeremiah Benton, Secretaries.

In a brief, but very sensible and patriotic Address, the Chairman explained the objects of the meeting; after which, the meeting was addressed in a very forcible and impressive manner by other Gentlemen present, setting forth the claims of Judge White to the confidence of his country, and exposing the absurdity of the pretensions of Martin Van Buren, and particularly the *trick* attempted to be played off on the people by the *Steam Caucus* at Baltimore.

On motion of Dr Thos. D. Parke, five persons were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee consisted of Thos. D. Parke, M D , Joseph White, Absalom Myers, John A. McRae, and John Culpeper, Jr Esq'rs., who after retiring a short time, reported the following Resolutions to the meeting, through their Chairman, Col. White, which were read and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the freemen of Anson County, are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren to the chief Magistracy, for the following reasons:

FIRST—Because he is in favor of concentrating all the powers of the Government in the Executive will.

SECOND—Because he holds the odious doctrine that the offices of the Republic are the legitimate property of the victors, thereby administering the government upon party principles:

THIRD—Because we have strong reasons to believe and do believe, that he is an abolitionist:

FOURTH—Because he has been nominated by the Baltimore convention, a self-created and irresponsible body:

FIFTH—Because he is pledged if elected to oppose the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States:

SIXTH—Because, in the whole course of his public life, he has been a non-committal, double dealing politician; and has originated nothing whereby to claim any particular distinction from the American people.

Resolved. That in the political character of Richard M. Johnson, although long in public life, we discover no superiority in point of qualifications, which should entitle him to the distinguished station to which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President, of the United States; and will yield them our cordial support and use all honorable means to secure their elections.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the election of Governor of our State has been committed to the people by our amended Constitution, we heartily concur in the nomination of EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover County, for that office, and will cordially and actively support his election for the same.

Resolved, That a committee of ten delegates be appointed by the Chairman to the district Convention to be held at Rockingham on Wednesday the 20th inst., for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this district on the White ticket.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of Vigilance for this County, to be composed of three persons in each Captain's district.

In obedience to the 5th resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed to meet the Delegates from the other Counties of this Electoral District in Rockingham, on the 20th inst , for the purpose of nominating an Elector on the White Ticket:—Joseph White, John Grady, P. W Kittrell, Jer Benton, John Smith, Thos. D. Parke, George Dunlap, Moses Cuthbertson, John A. McRae, Nathan Beverley.

In accordance with the 6th Resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed Committees of Vigilance throughout the County.

Lanesboro'—William Allen, James White, Capt. J. Cawdle

Meltonsville—Alfred Sinclair, D A. Covington, Yachel T. Chears.

Williams's—Jeremiah Benton, James Gordon, Daniel Grady.

Beaverdam—Stephen Hasty, Simeon Marsh, Capt. Robert B. Moore.

Parker's—Thomas Godfrey, James Marsh, Samuel Parker.

Cuthbertson's—Moses W. Cuthbertson, Nathaniel Beven, Jonathan Trull.

Goldmine—William Brooks, Daniel Smith, Aaron Little, Esq.

Burnsville—Walter F Burns, John Lee, James Austin

Perry's—John Broadaway, Robert Raford, Allen Carpenter.

Beard's Store—John S. Kindal, George Dunlap, Edward Winfield.

Beverly's—Nathan Beverly, Stephen W Cole.

Wadesboro'—William B McCorkle, James Bennett. Col William G. Smith.

Smith's—John Smith, Esq , Capt. Young H. Allen, Jourdan Blake.

Hattaway's—Robert C. Hattaway, James Wall, Eli Franklin.

Morven—John Grady, P W. Kittrell, William Johnson, Sen

Gulledge's—Robert Huntley, Sen., Joel Gaddy, Joel Gulledge.

Bailey's—James Benton, Eq., Nelson P. Liles, Wm S Meachem.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, on motion of Mr. McRae, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent for publication, to all the papers in the State, friendly to the election of H. L. White and Mr Tyler, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and of Gen. Dudley to the office of Governor The meeting then adjourned.

A LITTLE, *Pres't.*

P W. KITTRELL, JEREMIAH BENTON, *Secretaries.*

April 11, 1836

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Preamble and Resolutions of the Democratic Republican Citizens of Cumberland County &c.

Finance had always been considered a political secret, a modern Eleusinian mystery, in the science of government, whose genuine power and effects had never been developed or unravelled until illustrated by the system recently adopted by our administration, which system clearly explains that the public treasure of the country is the property of a party—that an institution established by law, the depository of the public money, the fiscal agent of the nation, valuable to the government and useful to the people, *must* be destroyed, that moment it resists an attempt on the part of the Executive to interfere with its operations—that the public funds placed in its vaults by the law of the land *must* be removed, and placed in a situation, where they can more effectually subserve the views of the party, and promote the interests of a favorite candidate.

A brief commentary on this branch of political science is furnished by the Resolutions before us, and which, in the classification, I have called "Monetary," this word may be inadequate to express with sufficient accuracy this complicated and abstruse portion of the text. I shall therefore borrow a technical term from the hieratic dialect of the *faithful*, as being more comprehensive, and denoting with more peculiar aptitude the particular object of my remarks; I mean "Bank Whiggery." This word of double capacity, may in the Eleusinian language of the *sect*, possess a signification unknown to the uninitiated, a hidden image which a few privileged persons only can develope. Its capacious energy and pregnant application evince a certain force and peculiar significance, which are not usually appropriated to the words in their simple and ordinary acceptation. How would certain Editors attract the attention of the *faithful*, without the use of this watchword of the party? Like the cry of the Muezzem from the Minaret, it is the signal for devotion. How could they impart sharpness, sarcasm, or wit, to their editorial labors, without the advantage of this compound, comprehensive and chaste term? It supplies the absence of ingenuity, communicates a certain refined severity to the vulgarly insipid, and fills a chasm, which the most recondite investigations of *two heads* would fail to furnish. How would certain politicians give effect to their declarations, reality to their clamor, and force to their arguments, if deprived of this most useful, apt and energetic term. Its adherents, when associated with the Nullifiers, (a sect of dissenters, pronounced incorrigible and reckless, entirely without the pale of the church,) afford an inexhaustible subject for becoming raillery and contemptuous ridicule, a mark for redoubled denunciations and bitter execrations. When their patriotic zeal and fire are somewhat abated by the expenditure of much vociferation and clamor, the occasion is embraced to exercise their devotions by chanting *Io Pæan* to the praise of *Old Hickory*, who has achieved a double victory over the Bank and Nullification. Thus, with the *faithful*, it is a term of great value, though composed of two simple words; its compound and secret signification is far beyond the reach of vulgar comprehension. On this occasion, we must be content to use it in a more restricted sense, as a term conventionally appropriated to designate with precision the opponents of the administration and adherents of the Bank. In its extended sense, it is employed as a medium of invective, reproach, and ridicule; thus, "Bank Whiggery" is the converse of Jackson Van Burenism; Bank Whigs are heretics, as much objects of condemnation and excommunication, according to the articles of the *true faith*, as the *monster* with seven heads and ten horns was the anathematised victim of the great Hierarch of the party. "Bank Whiggery," then, if I am correct in its conventional signification, is particularly appropriate and descriptive of that class of politicians, whose principal design in opposing the administration, is to establish through the agency of monied corporations an aristocracy of "associated wealth," and by the resuscitation of the U. S. Bank possess an efficient instrument to advance their corrupt views and accomplish their ambitious schemes. The danger to be apprehended from their machinations—the legislative wisdom exhibited on various occasions to prevent the accumulation of large estates—the "gigantic fraud" perpetrated on the people of Pennsylvania in procuring the charter of a Bank—the exclusive control of our State Banks by a few individuals, the consequent immense power and influence they possess and *may* exercise in speculating upon the public distresses &c.,—are all sagaciously and artfully embodied, with the usual embellishment of Rhetorical flourish and verbiage in the sixth Resolution.

There are three classes of opponents to the present administration known by the cognomen "Bank Whigs." This family name comprehends all Whigs, who are not Nullifiers, whether they are in favor of the Bank or not. The first class consists of those, who contend that the constitution gives the control of the currency to Congress, and consequently that Congress possesses the right to establish a National Bank. The second class, that the power to create corporations within the territorial limits of the States, is neither one of the powers delegated by the constitution, nor essentially necessary for carrying into effect any delegated power. Of this opinion are many distinguished Southern Statesmen, as determined in their opposition to the Bank on constitutional grounds, as they are to the National administration—still, in the nomenclature of the *faithful*, they are called Bank Whigs." A plain whig would be too inoffensive, to render him odious, he must take the baptismal name. The third and most numerous class in the Southern States, are those who believed, that when the U S. Bank was chartered, it was unconstitutional and were opposed to it—but when supported by a large and respectable portion of the republican party, approved by Mr. Madison, adjudged by the Supreme Court to be constitutional, they were willing to yield their objections to so much intelligence and weight of authority. The history of the Bank has proved its usefulness, the fiscal concerns of the government derived great aid from the facilities afforded in transmitting funds; their financial operations were conducted with much more safety, economy, and advantage, than they can be through distinct State Banks—a sound circulating currency took the place of a depreciated one—Merchants made their remittances without loss or delay, in the notes and checks of this Bank—travellers pursued their journeys from one extreme of the union to the other, unembarrassed by the various issues of the different State Banks—ever since the expiration of its charter, the notes are eagerly sought after for all purposes of trade and travel. Thus the Bank, by an impartial dispensation of its favors, had rendered itself popular with the nation, essential to the government, and important to our foreign and domestic commerce. Many sagacious politicians objected to the charter, because the government was a partner in the corporation, fearing that the executive might control its operations and exercise an improper influence over its transactions. Their apprehensions were removed by the decided and firm stand taken by the President of the Bank in resisting Executive dictation in the appointment of its officers. From that moment, its fate was determined, its destruction fixed, usefulness and merit proved no security against the shafts of the interested and subservient; the eye of selfishness and malice will discover some vulnerable spot in the veriest Achilles, some crevice in the most perfect panoply, where the marksman may fix his envenomed dart—in truth, men of splendid talents and virtues, as they are most calculated to excite envy, are most exposed to its assaults; this has been the case with Mr. Biddle; his successful ability in conducting the affairs of the Bank to a fortunate termination, surrounded by all the obstacles and impediments of a vindictive and relentless enemy, has been construed into a system of "forcing collections, creating panics, bankruptcy and ruin." The three classes of politicians I have enumerated, united in condemning the removal of the public monies from the established depository of the Nation, as a high-handed usurpation of power, and "in derogation of the law and the constitution." They predicted with prophetic foresight the result, which has been more than verified; the public treasure unequally distributed, and scattered all over the country; the institutions selected by Government as safe depositories, with an aggregate capitol of forty two millions, containing upwards of thirty millions of the public money, and deposites in some exceeding by far their capital Stock. Thus, if any public calamity should overtake us, any extraordinary demand for the exportation of specie, where would be the ability of the deposite Banks to refund the amount of the public deposites? What would become of the thirty millions of treasure now in their vaults? Opposition to this state of affairs is one species of "Bank Whiggery."

There is something very extraordinary and amusing in the horror conjured up, and the "fearful convulsions" predicted by the writer of these resolutions, from the multiplication of money corporations. It is an admitted principle in political economy, that a certain quantity of circulating medium is necessary in every country, for its various commercial transactions and to facilitate an interchange of the products of its industry; this quantity increases with the increased wealth and resources of the country, but whether it consists in specie or in Bank notes, it can never exceed the amount which is necessary for the object for which it is required. Our country is in a rapid and progressive state of improvement; our trade and resources constantly increasing; new avenues to wealth daily opening; objects of private and public enterprise daily presenting themselves; for all these purposes capital is required. As our country increases in wealth and resources, in the same proportion must the circulating medium increase.—Banking corporations afford the best and safest means of furnishing this circulation. There may be a redundancy of bank issues, too much speculation may ensue, ruin and bankruptcy may follow, but the evil must and will correct itself.—Controlled as our Banks are by legal restrictions, it is impossible that they can ever become "establishments of an order or estate more powerful than the laws and the government." The apothegm "that associated wealth is the dynasty of modern States," cannot apply to public banking institutions created and restricted by law. Who ever heard that the Bank of England was dangerous to the liberties of the country? The private banks of Europe may control and influence certain measures of a state by withholding loans; this may be attributed to the poverty of the state, which is not likely to be the case with our government, provided the public funds can be found when wanted, and were properly disposed of I cannot resist the belief, that the apprehensions expressed by the writer of this resolution are "new fangled" or chimerical. If he is sincere, if he conceives an order of "associated wealth" so dangerous to the commonwealth, why not propose an agrarian law, an equal distribution of property? Many I have no doubt would be willing to share with him, and thus his mind would be relieved from all the horrors which he imagines will be the offspring of inordinate wealth. I should then conclude he was a sincere opponent of "Bank Whiggery."

We are informed by this resolution, "that a midnight pestilence is made to pour its subtle poison into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and from the alembics of the Committee of Internal Improvement, under the title of a bill to repeal taxes and promote internal improvement, appears this disguised monster ashamed to look honest men in the face." To preserve the figurative and render it more intelligible, the honest old Dutchmen put their barley into a still, an incantation in the shape of State interest was poured in, and instead of running off bald faced whiskey, out came smooth-faced brandy, which being so much more palatable than whiskey, was allowed to run off with "villainous haste"—so potent it proved, that the Editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle became inebriated with its effects, and praised what he had before rejected In plain terms, the State of Pennsylvania, in the exercise of her sovereignty and wisdom, has thought proper to charter a Bank, and has called that Bank, "the Bank of the United States," by which the taxes are repealed, works of internal improvement are carried on, and other advantages secured to her citizens. Where is the disinterested politician that will impugn her motives or assault her citizens with reproach and contumely?—Who will deny her perfect right to incorporate this company? Who but the blind and infatuated followers of a party will say, that this act has stamped the present age with shame and disgrace? With what fearful strides are we approaching to consolidation; a subserviency to the General Government absorbs all other considerations—yet those who dare oppose its encroachments are charged with "Bank Whiggery."

Our attention is next directed to our own Banks, as affording an example of the dangerous influence of "aggregate wealth." It is true, their notes were at one time depreciated and they refused to pay specie; this is no evidence of their dangerous nature. Mr. Pitt stopped the specie payments of the Bank of England in 1797, and but for a short period, it has never since been open for the purposes of metallic payment. What conquered the gigantic power of France? the subsidies of England; these subsidies were not paid in hard money, but in the depreciated notes of the Bank of England, her specie issues at a stand, yet, that the affairs of England have not been materially affected, I presume will hardly be denied — But our banking capital is controlled by comparatively a few individuals and "a few men hold as officers the whole power of the institutions;" "they can make money scarce or plenty and speculate upon the public disasters," &c. This charge is as unfounded as it is disingenuous Independent of legal restrictions, and the annual statement of the condition of the Banks, which they are required to report to the Legislature, the characters of the gentlemen for probity and integrity, to whom their management is entrusted, affords a certain assurance, that no speculation on public disasters will be practised to gain large profits, no frauds perpetrated on the public to secure large dividends, no deception used to diminish the value of property, or imposition to make money scarce or plenty.—They have given ample proof in their private and official conduct, that if they possess "a giant's power, they do not use it like a giant."

While these facts will shew their innocence, they will verify in their application to them, the truth of the old adage, that "the greatest thief always cries thief the loudest" I return my thanks to the writer of the resolutions for this concluding paragraph; it is more appropriate than my invention could have furnished. X

One of the practices of Mr. Adams, and one not the least condemned, was the appointment of members of Congress to Executive offices Gen. Jackson himself had pointedly condemned this practice, and regarded it as an evil of sufficient magnitude to require an amendment of the Constitution. Placed by that instrument as watches upon Executive misrule and encroachment, it was, as we conceive, well feared, their vigilance might be lulled, their eyes charmed to sleep, by the official power and the substantial emoluments at the disposal of the President.—Has the present administration acted out this principle? Have they redeemed this pledge? They have utterly disregarded the one and contemned the other. More members of Congress have been appointed to office during this administration than during the administration of all preceding Presidents together. This is a stubborn fact, and cannot be denied. But is this all? Have we not good reason to say, this power of appointment has been exercised with a view to influence the action of Congress?—We have An honorable member from Virginia, in the face of the House of Representatives and before the whole nation, has made the charge, made specifications, named the very individuals who have been thus operated upon, and who was found to gainsay it? Who dared contradict him? He affirmed that the Deposite question, a great constitutional question, one of the most important which for years has agitated the country, was controlled and decided by the mission to England This proves but too clearly how well founded were the President's apprehensions of this practice—its corrupting tendencies; but it also unfortunately establishes that his doctrine is one thing—his practice another, and quite a different thing.—*Raleigh Star.*

If a young woman is worth having for a wife, some man that is worth having for a husband, will find her out.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The North Carolina Contested Election.—We ask attention to the annexed letter from a member of the House of Representatives, stating with precision what we have no where before seen stated, the real point of turpitude in the party decision, by means of the previous question not to admit *additional testimony* in the contested case of *Graham* and *Newland*.

It will be seen that the testimony was in possession actually, though not technically, of the House; that, by the admission of a Van Buren member, it was of such a nature, as, if received, must change his vote, and yet because the committee—not the House, remark—but only the committee,—had previously come to their decision, a drilled party majority rejected, by means of the *gag law*, this essential testimony.

The baseness and meanness of this proceeding are alike remarkable—they *skulked*, as in numerous other instances they have done, from the consequences of a direct vote,—and sworn to uphold the laws and constitution, they refused, when called to decide upon a most important constitutional question, to have their consciences enlightened by the truth.

One shade only was wanting to the enormity of this picture, and that was added by the desecration of the Sabbath day, in order to force a vote on this subject.

WASHINGTON, 7th April, 1836.

Editor of the American:

Sir—I perceive that the facts as they existed, in regard to the "*additional testimony*" in the contested election between Graham and Newland, are not precisely understood by the Editors so far as I have observed.

The Committee on Elections decided, I believe some time in January, that *they* would not give Graham further time. Understanding from this, only, that they had determined not to delay their report long enough to give him the time required, but knowing, at the same time, that this question might be so soon decided in the House, as to preclude the testimony from that body, he very properly took measures to have it procured and forwarded. It was, I believe, in every instance, addressed to the Speaker, and, on its reception, distinctly announced and offered to the House by him, as additional testimony—received as such by the House—ordered to be printed—printed—laid upon the tables of members, from time to time, as it came to hand—where some of it had lain for examination for weeks—taken, as admitted by all, on due notice and in due form—and yet *this* was the testimony which was refused steadily by the administration members, on no earthly pretence, except that *it was taken and received after the decision of the Committee*, and which was finally cut off by the previous question. General McKay, an administration member from that same State of North Carolina, a man who understood the facts in the case perhaps as well as almost any gentleman in the House, declared in debate that this testimony if considered admissible, would change the aspect of the whole matter, and compel him to vote differently from the manner in which the testimony furnished by the committee, would justify.

I know not which of the two gentlemen were entitled to the seat, and have doubts whether a satisfactory opinion was attainable, *without* this rejected testimony: but I do say, a more outrageous violation of every rule of equity and good faith, has never fallen under my observation, than the suppression of this "additional testimony."

I am, very respectfully,

Yours, ——— ———.

Hon. THOMAS HART BENTON.

We give place to the following letter from the gentleman named, to refresh the memory of his friends. We like to snatch the flowers that are flowing down the "tide of times," as Mr. Benton says, and preserve them from oblivion. The gentleman will, no doubt, be thankful for our attention

Franklin, (Tenn.) Sept. 10, 1819.

A difference which had been for some months brewing between Gen. Jackson and myself, produced on Saturday, the 4th instant, in the town of Nashville, the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citizens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts, the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial proofs.

1. That myself and my brother, Jesse Benton, arriving in Nashville on the morning of the affray, and knowing of Gen. Jackson's threats, went and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he staid, on purpose to avoid him.

2. That the General and some of his friends came to the house where we had put up, and commenced the attack, by levelling a pistol at me, *when I had no weapon drawn*, and advancing upon me at a quick pace, *without giving me time to draw one.*

3. That seeing this, my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within eight or ten feet of me.

4 That four pistols were fired in quick succession: one by General Jackson at me; two by me at the General; and one by Colonel Coffee at me. In the course of this firing General Jackson was brought to the ground; but I received no hurt.

5. That daggers were then drawn. Col. Coffee and Mr Alexander Donaldson made at me, and gave me five slight wounds. Captain Hammond and Mr. Stokely Hays engaged my brother, who, being still weak from the effect of a severe wound he had lately received in a duel, was not able to resist two men. They got him down; and while Capt Hammond beat him on the head, to make him lay still, Captain Hays attempted to stab him, and wounded him in both arms, as he lay on his back, parrying the thrusts with his naked hands. From this situation a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, Mr Sumner, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays, to blow him through; but it missed fire.

6. My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each; for it was our intention, if driven to our arms, to have no child's play. The pistols fired at me were so near, that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat, and the other aimed at my head at little more than arm's length from it.

7. Captain Carroll was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of General Jackson, as he has since proved by the General's certificate; a certificate which reflects I know not whether less honor upon the General or upon the Captain.

8. That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District, Mr. Searcy, had his lodgings! So little are its laws and its ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

The facts are sufficient to fix the public opinion. For my own part, I think it scandalous that such things should take place at any time; but particularly so at the present moment, when the public service requires the aid of all its citizens. As for the name of *courage*, God forbid that I should ever attempt to gain it by becoming a bully Those who know me, know full well that I would give a thousand times more for the reputation of *Croghan* in defending his post, than I would for the reputations of all the duellists and gladiators that ever appeared upon the face of the earth.

THOMAS HART BENTON,
Lieut. Col. 39th Infantry.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

NEAR FORT GIBSON, A. T. *March*, 14, 1836.

"Things in this quarter look as if we were to have trouble ere long with the Indians on the Grand Prairie.

"An Express arrived at head-quarters a few days since, announcing to Gen. Arbuckle that the Camanches and Pawnees had murdered all the Traders at *Coffee's Trading House*, on Red river, in the Pawnee country. One man only escaped, he has arrived here, and described the massacre as dreadful; 50 or 60 Americans and some Creeks and Osages were butchered.

"It was near Coffee's trading house that the treaty last year was made with the Camanches and Pawnees, but, owing to Col. Dodge not being there agreeably to promise, the treaty was torn up, and Tabaquina, a fierce and savage Camanche warrior, warned Gen. Coffee and his men to leave their country: his not complying has been fatal to them all. Our men who saw the Camanches last summer describe them as a fierce, warlike race of men, well-mounted, and armed with a lance and shield. They are a wandering tribe, and we may look for them all next summer without even crossing their trail. There is no doubt that the United States will resent these murders, and we will march from here as soon as the grass will admit of our horses living on it. The whole regiment of Dragoons will concentrate and be joined by the 7th Infantry, now at Fort Gibson. Chili McIntosh, the Creek warrior, swears vengeance against the Pawnees and Camanches, and he will no doubt add six or seven hundred warriors to our command. We are making every preparation, and we shall get off, I suppose by the 1st of May, or sooner.

"Gen. Arbuckle has put Fort Gibson in good repair, and mounted field pieces in the blockhouses."

Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians are exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families it is said have already fled to Columbus for safety, leaving their homes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, broke open his corn crib, cut the cotton bagging from his cotton bales, and drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If contrary to our expectation the reports are true, the Chiefs of the Nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring into the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong.

WASHINGTON, (Ga.) April 12.

Creek Depredations.—We learn verbally that an express had reached Maj. Howard, a few days since, announcing that depredations had been committed by a body of Creeks, about 50 in number, on the property of the citizens, on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee. Major H. had no authority to enter that State.—*Southern Spy.*

From the Darien Telegraph, 12th inst.

LATEST FROM PICOLATA & FORT DRANE.

The Dolphin Steamer, which arrived here on Saturday morning last the 9th inst. brought the latest news from these places. There was nothing positively known from the army under Scott and Clinch, since they marched for Outhlacoochee. Two of the Macon volunteers returned to Fort Drane the day after the main body had left that place. They reported that the rear guard was attacked by a large body of Indians, while they were endeavoring to bring up a cart that had broken down, laden with provisions.—They said that the army was at the time three or four miles in advance. They considered there was no time to be lost, and taking a horse from a light wagon, both of them got on his back, and galloped back to Fort Drane. While they were making the best of their way from the spot they saw one of the United States soldiers dead. The Indians had dispersed. There was not much attention paid to this at Fort Drane; and the men left that place next day to follow the army Their statement is however, very probably true—There was no force left at Fort Drane: excepting the sick and wounded. What makes the Macon volunteers' representations appear like truth, is the fact, that a number of Indians were seen to enter the field near the Fort, the same day, and carry off all the horses that were grazing in it. This they did in the face of the small garrison of sick and wounded. We were not able to obtain any thing more of interest from the passengers in the Dolphin.

NATCHEZ, MARCH 31.—*Texas.*—Col. Geo. C. Childers arrived last evening from Texas, and gives us the following authentic particulars of the late disastrous affair at Alamo. The only individual that escaped, was a negro servant of Col. Travis, who concealed himself, but being discovered and wounded by the Mexican soldiers, was saved by the interference of an officer. He states that all the Texians fell fighting valiantly to the last, with the exception of Col. Bowie, who being sick, was butchered in his bed, and a soldier, who during the final massacre, concealed himself, but on coming out and claiming the protection of Santa Anna, was shot down by that savage fiend's orders. Col. Crockett and Capt. Dickerson fought with a desperation worthy of a better fate. We are glad to contradict the report that some of the Texians laid violent hands on themselves. They sold their lives dearly, and that barbarian, Santa Anna, and his savage hordes, will long remember the terrible fight of Bexar, and the voice of fame, when she proclaims in future times, the names of the illustrious who died in glory's arms, will not omit the HEROES OF THE ALAMO.

Col. Fannin with 800 men, was at La Bahia, and felt confident, that in case of an attack, he could make a successful resistance. Gen. Houston was on the Colorado, with a force of 2500 men. We should have stated above, that Mrs. Dickerson fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and in company with the servant above mentioned, was sent to Gen. Houston's camp. After the slaughter, Santa Anna in person, ordered the bodies of the slain to be thrown in a pile and burned, as stated in the former account.

Under the obituary head of the Wiscasset (Me.) Intelligencer, is recorded the death of Mrs. Sally *Sweet Potato*. It has been a hard winter for all kinds of "wegetables."

Rail Roads are certainly doing much to annihilate time and space. See the annexed article. By this arrangement, the traveller will *fly* from Blakely, in this State, to New York, in about 50 hours. Distance nearly 500 miles. From this place to New York will be performed in some hours less than four days; and when the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Raleigh and Gaston Roads are completed, it will take something less than three days to reach New York.

Editor Observer.

FROM THE RICHMOND COURIER.

Increased Expedition of the Mails.—We alluded some short time since, to arrangements on the part of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, which were then in progress, for facilitating the travel between Richmond and New York, and we understand that an agent of this company, the President of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, the owners of the stage and steam-boat line from Petersburg to Washington, and an agent of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road Company, met in Washington, during the last week, and agreed upon the following schedule, provided it should be approved by the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Company.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Blakely, the Southern termination of the Petersburg and Roanoke rail-road at	5 P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg	10 P. M.
Leave Petersburg	2 A. M.
Arrive at Richmond	5½ A. M.
Leave Richmond	6 A. M.
Arrive at Washington	10 P. M.

Thence in the cars to Baltimore the same night, so as to be in New York the next evening.

COMING FROM THE NORTH.

The line leaving New York in the morning, to arrive at Baltimore sufficiently early in the evening to admit of the cars

Leaving Baltimore at	10 P M.
Arrive at Washington	1 A M.
Leave Washington	3 A. M.
Arrive at Richmond	7½ P M.
Arrive at Petersburg	Midnight.
Leave Petersburg	4 A. M.
Arrive at Blakely	9 A. M.

It is understood that if this schedule be adopted by the Richmond and Fredericksburg Company, arrangements will be made by the Post Office Department, with the lines North and South, from New York to Mobile, to conform to it, and bring about as much expedition as practicable. This Company will probably adopt it, but with an understanding which will relieve passengers from any tedious detention at the depot; that is, that the cars shall always go at the appointed hour, without waiting for the mail in any case whatever, and with this further understanding, that the schedule shall be varied so as to increase the expedition as the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road advances.

So soon as sufficient time shall have elapsed for communication with the different lines north and south, a notice may be expected to appear from the agents of the rail-road company, announcing the arrangement. Instead of leaving here in the evening, travelling in the stage all night, and getting to Washington next day to dinner, our citizens will be able to leave Richmond in the morning, and get to Washington by bed time, without any night travelling, except a few hours in the steamboat on the Potomac. And so in returning from Washington, there will be no night travelling, except a few hours in the steamboat early in the morning, and the passengers will arrive at Richmond about dark. Travellers between Richmond and New York, leaving one place in the morning, may be at the other next evening, and the time will be shortened when the Richmond and Fredericksburg rail road shall have been completed. Enough has been said to show that we have now amongst us something of the spirit of despatch which is pervading the whole country. Our community has the energy and ambition to keep pace with the progress of improvement.

One of the Directors of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road has given notice that he will purchase all the Stock that may be offered, at $108.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

It is remarkable what a profound silence the Van Buren papers observe on the subject of the Vice Presidency. They are as little desirous of speaking of Col. Johnson as of Martin Van Buren. Are we to understand that the party in Virginia have more fastidious stomachs than their brethren here? Are they more fastidious? Which is the true democratic Van Buren Candidate, Judge Smith or Col. Johnson? The Rucker Caucus say the latter, the Richmond Caucus the former. When such learned Doctors disagree, who shall decide? How are the faithful to act? For which of these worthies are they to vote? We suppose in this State, Col Johnson is the available candidate. Taking that for granted, we should like to be informed on what ground his pretensions to our suffrages are to be urged For his principles? They notoriously do not accord with ours. Col J's votes will shew him to have been in favour of the tariff, and of Internal Improvements, and his opinions in regard to "the great monster" did not appear very definitively made up, when he went with Judge Clayton to Philadelphia to investigate the Bank. Is it on the score of talents? We believe nobody supposes his understanding passes, if it even reach mediocrity. Great credit is claimed for him on account of one or two reports, to which it is true his name is signed, but which scarcely any well informed person believes he wrote. He has no standing as a statesman, literally none. We cannot imagine any grounds why he should be put forward for the second office in the Government, save it is his supposed killing of Tecumseh —Is every man who slays an Indian in this country therefore entitled to the first or second office in the Government? If they are, then are we likely to have more applicants than we can well dispose of.

Why does not the Albany Regency paper here, instead of glorifying Gen Jackson, and uttering nonsense about things he does not understand, busy himself in letting the people know something of his candidates? Why not have the manliness to step forth from behind Gen Jackson, and take the field boldly and openly for Van Buren and Johnson? He must come to it at last. This skulking and dodging cannot avail The time has gone by when the community can be imposed upon by false issues. Come out, then, Mr Standard, and let us know Col. Johnson's principles.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 22.

Murder upon Murder.—Some months ago we noticed the murder of Mr. Woodbury Massey, at Dubluque, M. T., by two persons named Smith, father and son. They escaped punishment, by the decision of the court before which they were indicted, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. A few weeks since we recorded the death of the elder Smith, who was shot down in Galena by Henry L. Massey, a brother of W. Massey. And now we learn from the last Galena Advertiser, that, a week or two previous, Miss Massey, a sister, shot Wm. Smith, at Dubluque, and that the wound will probably prove mortal. The ball entered Smith's right side, just above the third rib, and lodged.

Republican.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

From the Florida War we have no news of interest since our last. The only account received from Gen. Scott was only 2 days after he had left Fort Drane, at which time he had met with no Indians. Report says that Col. Lindsey, in marching to join Scott, had fallen in with a large body of Indians, fired upon them once, when they immediately fled, leaving 30 dead on the ground.

Scott was so long in getting his forces in motion, that it is supposed the Indians have escaped him for this season at least, as the ground is covered with water, and the campaign must speedily be brought to a close.

White Meetings.—We ask attention to the preamble and resolutions of the citizens of Robeson, on the first page of this paper. We would invite the intelligent citizens of that county to compare them with the preamble and resolutions put forth by the Van Buren meeting in the same county.

In addition to the 33 counties enumerated in the Observer on the 7th, we may now add Robeson, Montgomery, Gates and Anson; making 37 counties out of 65 which have moved in favor of White, Tyler and Dudley.

Granville.—A meeting was held at Eaton White's, in Granville, on the 9th inst. Resolutions favorable to the Whig nominations were introduced, discussed at length, and adopted by a vote of 160 to 3.

A White meeting was held in Randolph County, at the Court House in Ashborough, on the Tuesday of the Superior Court, 29th March, John B. Troy, Esq. presiding, and J. Worth and Daniel Bolla, Esqrs. Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, John Long and J. Worth, Esqrs. Resolutions recommending White, Tyler and Dudley, were unanimously adopted. The meeting was called without distinction of party, and yet was unanimous. Indeed, we are assured that it is doubtful whether there is a single Van Buren man in Randolph county. Gov. Spaight's strength is believed to be just equal to Van Buren's.

The proceedings of Montgomery County came to hand too late for this paper. They shall appear in our next.

Another Elector.—John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford, has been selected as the Elector in that District, on the White Ticket. Mr. M. was the Jackson Van Buren Elector in 1832.

Raleigh Register.

Another—The Whigs in the Counties of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery, have nominated John Giles, Esq., of Salisbury, as the White Elector for that District. Mr Giles was the Elector upon the Jackson Ticket in 1828, and upon the Jackson and Barbour Ticket in 1832.

Rail Road to the Yadkin—We commend the following article to the serious attention of our readers. It is from one who, we are sure, is what he professes to be, a friend to Fayetteville. Let us, however, do so much justice to Fayetteville as to bring to the recollection of the Watchman, the fact, that in the efforts she has heretofore made, no aid has been tendered by the West. When, some years ago, the subscription in this town to the Company amounted to $75,000, not a share, so far as we know, was subscribed west of Cumberland County. We do not mention this for the purpose of crimination, but to account for an apathy that would otherwise be criminal. But it is totally out of the question for Fayetteville to accomplish the great object with her own resources. It must be done by a united effort of *all* who are interested. It will not be contended that the West is not as deeply interested as the Cape Fear. Then let the West move in the matter, and our word for it, Fayetteville will not be found wanting. All our schemes, all *our* efforts, for 20 years past, have failed. We are dissipirited, and unwilling to originate another project, perhaps only to witness another failure. If we might be permitted to speak for Fayetteville, then, we would say to the rich West, take the lead in this matter. We will resign to you the honor of the front rank, and follow with all our means, your lead. But we have no room for more. We have spoken only our individual opinions.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

RAIL ROAD TO FAYETTEVILLE.

It would be better for the citizens of Fayetteville to sell one half of all they are worth in the world, and apply it to the construction of some work for securing to their market the produce of the valley of the Yadkin, than to lose that trade. The time will soon come when mighty efforts will be made to carry it towards Petersburg or Norfolk. We learn, that the eye of enterprise is teeming with bright anticipations, has been secretly gazing upon this prolific region, and Fayetteville should know that whenever the hand of enterprise shall stretch forth from that quarter, ours will be extended to receive it: There is only one way to prevent this, and that is, for Fayetteville to begin before hand and secure the prize: As North Carolinians, we would much prefer that the profit which is to be made on the first sale of produce, after it leaves the hands of the Producer, should accrue to citizens of our own State—we have many sympathies and partialities for Fayetteville—we most ardently desire her prosperity; but her interest is nevertheless, secondary to that of our farmers and Planters; and the first available scheme will be embraced with eagerness by this portion of the West, to secure *good prices*, no matter whether these may be obtained in Fayetteville or Petersburg. It does, therefore, seem most strange, that the citizens of Fayetteville should remain inert under these circumstances. It will be in vain to begin after the effort shall begin in another quarter—we have been looking towards her for earnest measures so long that we have well nigh ceased to hope: she could not—she would not blame us, if her interests should be lost sight of on any new prospect opening upon us. She would remember how often we have conjured her to make an effort for herself—she would remember this earnest caution and appeal that we now make, and when the last barrel of flour or bale of cotton may have rolled from Rowan to Fayetteville—she could only have the miserable consolation of remembering that it was her own fault: a prudent forecast, a liberal sacrifice of present means to future aggrandisement, would have prevented the desertion of her former customers: but they would not make it, and they must take the consequences: We said in the beginning of this article, that it would be better for Fayetteville to sacrifice half of all they are worth to secure the surplus produce of the valley of the Yadkin, and we solemnly believe in its truth. The increased value of the other half of their property would go far at once to make good this sacrifice; but when the immense profits from the increase of commerce are considered, this would be as nothing. THEREFORE LET FAYETTEVILLE BE WARNED.

In a postscript to a part of our last week's papers, we mentioned briefly the fact stated by the Raleigh Standard, that Gov. Spaight had determined that the Mountain District should not have the privilege of sending a Representative to Congress during this session, having postponed the election to supply Mr. Graham's seat until August. We recur to the subject again only to mention a rumor very generally circulated here, but upon what foundation we know not, that Gen. Jackson intends to spend a part of the Summer in Buncombe. Of course we cannot believe that so gross an attempt would be made to influence the vote of that District.

Virginia Elections.—The returns have been received from 32 Counties out of more than 100.—They justify a confident hope that the Electoral vote will be given to Judge White. In all but two or three Counties, the Whig vote has been increased, and we have a clear gain of two Delegates to the Legislature. Still we do not expect to obtain a majority in the House. It is possible but not very probable. Whigs elected as far as heard from 22, Van Buren men 20.

The following are the changes, as far as heard from: The Whigs have gained—in Powhatan 1, Campbell 2, Franklin 1, Rappahannock 1.—5.

The Van Buren party has gained—in Albemarle 2, King and Queen 1—3. Clear gain of Whigs 2.

New York City Election.—The accounts by yesterday's mail leave it very doubtful whether the Whig or Van Buren party has prevailed in the election of City officers. Mr. Lawrence, the very popular Mayor, is certainly re-elected. In 13 Wards each party had elected 13 Councilmen. The other three Wards not ascertained, and the result extremely doubtful. This is highly cheering, as it shows that Van Buren cannot command the Jackson vote, even in his own State.

Last year the Whigs had only 9 Councilmen from all the Wards.

The State of Connecticut,—of Federal blue light, Hartford Convention memory,—has gone for Van Buren, as might have been expected.

Delaware—The State Convention of Delaware has nominated Harrison and Granger for President and Vice President.

Wholesale Robbery—defeated.—The people of North Carolina have undoubtedly a legal right to an equal share of the proceeds of the Public Lands. Every acre, therefore, which is given away, is so much abstracted from the rightful owners. By the following proceedings, it will be seen, that a few Van Buren men in the Senate, with Benton at their head, conspired, at one dash, to appropriate to themselves and their constituents, no less than *three and a half millions of acres!*

IN SENATE—APRIL 8, 1836.

"The Senate proceeded to consider a bill (introduced by Mr. Benton) to grant to the State of Missouri certain lands for the purpose of internal improvement.

Mr WALKER (Van Buren) moved to amend the bill by introducing an equal grant of 500,000 acres for the State of Mississippi.

Mr. NICHOLAS (Van Buren) moved to amend the bill by introducing a similar grant for Louisiana.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, (Van Buren) moved a similar amendment as regards Alabama, Indiana, and Illinois; which amendments were accepted by Mr. Walker.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, (Van Buren) moved a similar amendment, so as to include the State of Georgia.

Mr CLAY moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

After some observations from Messrs. BENTON, EWING, and WALKER,

Mr. CALHOUN moved that the bill be laid on the table; and the yeas and nays being ordered, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Naudain, Niles, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Shepley, Swift, Tomlinson, White—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Linn, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson, Ruggles, Walker—8.

So the bill was ordered to lie on the table."

It will be seen that every individual who proposed to divide *our* land among these States, was a Van Buren man; and it was defeated by the resistance of the Whigs.—Let North Carolinians reflect upon this attempt. Let them inquire how much North Carolina has ever received from Congress "for the purpose of Internal Improvement." Not an acre. Not a dollar. Let them ponder upon the benefits which 500,000 acres of this valuable land would confer upon her—upon the Rail Roads which might be built with five millions of dollars, which it would produce at $10 an acre. When will our people awake to a proper estimation of their rights? How long will they tolerate Van Buren and his party, whose aim is to strip them of their invaluable inheritance?

The Contested Election—The more we see of this subject, the more we are shocked at the total want of principle in those who ousted Mr Graham from his seat. Our readers have already seen that one mode of effecting it was to take five votes from the Commons box and count them for Newland, as if they had been given in the Congress box; a proceeding unheard of before. Indeed, it is only necessary to show its effect, to expose its impropriety. Suppose, in Buncombe county, for instance, there was no opposition for the Commons, and a violent contest for Congress. Fifty or a hundred persons vote in the Congress box for Newland, and then go to the Commons box and deposite votes there for the same individual. Such a proceeding would in all probability decide the election. Of course it would be a fraud; and its sanction by Congress would be to hold out the strongest inducement to commit a fraud. The Van Buren committee of Elections *did* sanction it, and the Van Buren majority in the House also sanctioned it so far as to oust Graham.

Another mode resorted by the Committee to effect that object, was to strike from Graham's poll, 13 votes given by persons out of the county in which they reside. At the same time it was proven, (it is really almost too much for belief, but it was *proven*,) that David Newland himself, together with his two brothers and one cousin, besides other persons, voted for Newland out of the counties in which they resided! And yet their votes were not stricken from his poll, for the reason, that then Graham could not have been turned out! It makes the blood boil to find the American Congress so lost to all sense of decency, honor, and fair dealing.

Texas—It appears probable that Col. Samuel P. Carson, late of this State, will be elected President of Texas; and Robert Potter is to be one of the Cabinet. Gov. Houston is Commander in Chief of the army. Verily, the standard of morals must be low in TEXAS.

More Indian Troubles.—It is with great regret that we have to record the evidences of a hostile spirit on the part of the Creeks and Camanches, the former Tribe residing in Georgia, and the latter in the almost boundless Territory lying West of the Mississippi. They have murdered from 50 to 60 American citizens. See particulars in a preceding column.

The concentration of all the Indian Tribes in the Territory West of the Mississippi, has been a favourite measure of late years with the Government. The advantages attained by it,—the relief of the whites from bad neighbors, the Indians themselves from impositions and dissipation, and the quiet possession of their lands,—have all been deemed so important as to put out of view the great danger of the prodigious increase of power they may gain by a combination and concert of action. As isolated Tribes, they have possessed *camparatively* little power to do mischief. But united, they become extremely formidable. An official report from the War Department estimates the number of their warriors at 150,000! The time may come,—may it be far distant!—when they will give us more trouble than a French war even.

P. S. We are inclined to believe that the report in relation to the Creeks is at least premature. The papers from Columbus are silent on the subject. The Macon Messenger states that at a Council called to receive the 500 volunteers for the Florida war, only 50 offered themselves. It is probable these would not be accepted. The Messenger adds, that "the Creeks on the Chattahoochee, below Columbus, are said to be almost without provisions, and in a sullen, discontented mood. They are very much dissatisfied at not being permitted to hunt in Georgia, (where game is much plentier than in Alabama,) and declare their intention to do so, at any risk, as soon as the leaves put out."

The Van Burenites in this State, in endeavoring to justify their opposition to the Land Bill, pretended that the ground of their opposition was, that it gave the New States, in which the Land lies, 12½ per cent. more of the proceeds than the old States. How does this pretence tally with the late attempt of Benton & Co. to give the New States 500,000 acres each, whilst they violently oppose every bill to give the smallest particle to the old States? The truth is, the party are determined to use this land to perpetuate their *power*, by holding it out as a bribe to the new States. This is the secret of the opposition to the Land Bill. And so long as the old States remain chained to the car of Van Buren, and stand ready to ratify all his edicts, they will NEVER obtain their rights.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated,

ANSON COUNTY, April 6.

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that the *White Star* is in the ascendant in our County. Perhaps in no County in the State does greater unity of feeling prevail on the subject of the *next presidency* than in this.

The friends of the constitution and liberty have taken a firm stand, and seem determined to defend their rights and hand them down unimpaired to posterity. Their position is too elevated for the threats, the smiles, or the frown of *Executive* power to reach them.

It is impossible for any thing human to effect a change in the political tone of this County before the election. Scarcely a Van Buren whisper is heard on the breeze. The magic of the *wonder working* Spirit of Kinderhook seems to have lost all its potency and its charms here. I trust its delusion may become entirely dispelled from our country, and under the *White flag* our good old vessel of State may ride out the storms of party strife that now threaten to overwhelm her, and become safely anchored once more in the harbor of peace and security."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated April 17th

MR. E. J. HALE:—In glancing over the last N. Carolina Journal, I perceive a Preamble and Resolutions said to be adopted by the citizens of Robeson County, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President, &c.—And at the same meeting appointing Delegates to meet at Rockingham, in Richmond County, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run on the Van Buren and Johnson Ticket as Elector, &c. Now, sir, at the meeting where this copious effusion of scientific matter, in form of Preamble was poured out to the eager assembly, for their deliberation, there were present *eighteen* persons, and some of these were actually sent for ten and sixteen miles with a horse and gig, before it appears the meeting could be raised. But with all the manœuvreing and trick of that party, (whose proper appellation time and events will give them,) the people of Robeson will not wear the *Yoke*, nor give their aid in promoting any man or men that are well known to be inimical to their southern and domestic rights. It is a fact (and facts are known to be stubborn things,) that Judge White's prospects are brightening every day, even in the vicinity of the Court House, where this prodigious number of 18 persons held their famous meeting. Of this fact, their meeting was a fair demonstration, and had it not been that there was a Muster in town that day for military instruction, I dont really believe they could have paraded ten persons at the meeting. Q.

The late period at which the above came to hand, obliges us to omit a part of the letter.]

The Tomato.—This being the season for planting this delicious vegetable, we take the liberty of urging upon our readers the advantage of providing it in the greatest abundance. Besides its pleasantness to the palate of all who ever used it, it is universally esteemed a wholesome article of diet, as well by every Physician, as by every other person whom we have heard speak of it. It is affirmed, too, by Physicians, that it possesses excellent medical properties, in all affections of the liver, particularly; and some of them have even gone so far as to predict that it will eventually supersede the use of calomel. For this, however, we will not vouch, but we will say, that in any way in which it can be prepared, it stands No. 1 in our estimation. It is so easily cultivated, and its production so prolific, that it is within the power of any one to have it in the greatest abundance.

No new case of small pox has occurred in Marlborough District, for some weeks, so far as we can learn. No apprehension is now entertained of its spreading any farther.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, we are happy to perceive, that the great bill, introduced by Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Public Lands, to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of those Lands among the States, has been taken up, and is fairly under discussion. We are determined that our readers shall see what party in Congress is opposed to this just and reasonable measure—a measure fraught with incalculable good to the people of the States, and to none more than to North Carolina. Let it be recollected that by this bill, North Carolina would receive at once more than *one million* of dollars, to be applied to purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, and that her share would probably be almost a million per annum for five years to come. In view of these great advantages, let our readers watch narrowly the speeches and votes of the members on this great question. Thus far, the Senate has been engaged in the consideration of amendments only, and the general principle of the bill has not been discussed.

Mr. Calhoun's bill to prohibit the transmission of incendiary publications by mail, has been debated at length, but is not decided. Mr. Niles of Con. offered a substitute for it.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Grennell moved to suspend a rule to enable him to offer a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States. Which was rejected, 108 to 63. Of the N. C. Delegation, those who opposed the motion were, Messrs. Connor, Montgomery, and Speight, (all Van Buren.) Those in favor of it were, Messrs. Deberry, Pettigrew, Rencher, and A. H. Shepperd, (all White.) Absent, Messrs Bynum, Hawkins, McKay, W. B. Shepard and Williams.

Mr Robertson of Va. moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a series of resolutions, for the appointment of select committees to inquire whether any retrenchment can be made in the expenses of the several Executive Departments; into the nature of the connection of the Deposite Banks with an agent [R. M. Whitney;] into the compensation of that agent; whether payments have ever been made or authorized, out of the public funds, before an appropriation was made; into alleged frauds in the Land offices, &c. &c.; with power to send for persons and papers. The motion was negatived, 83 votes to 83. On the following day Mr. Robertson renewed his motion, when *the party* laid the motion on the table, 98 votes to 75. It will be seen that they are determined to stifle inquiry.

Mr Wise then immediately moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of offering his resolution relative to an inquiry into the connection of R. M. Whitney with the Deposite Banks; which was also laid on the table, 95 to 82. On the next day, and the next, and the next, Mr. Wise renewed his motion, with the like fate. On Thursday last, however he finally got his resolution before the House for debate, by moving it as an amendment to a resolution moved by another member. Whether he will prevail upon the House to adopt his amendment is another question.

This resolution was one moved by Mr. Dromgoole of Virginia, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, full information of the mode and manner of selecting banks in the several States or Territories for the deposite of the public moneys of the United States; of all contracts, agreements, or stipulations entered into with said banks for the safe keeping of said moneys; that the Secretary of the Treasury also state what agents have been employed, the nature and extent of their agency, and the compensation which such agents have received in any way from the Government of the United States; and that he also state what officers or agents on the part of said banks have, in any way, participated or been instrumental in the formation of any such contracts, agreements, or stipulations concerning the deposite and safe keeping of said moneys in said banks.

The chief difference between this resolution and Mr Wise's is this, that the former calls upon the Secretary for a report upon these matters; whilst the latter provides for a committee with power to take testimony on oath. Thus, whilst the party are afraid to have witnesses examined on oath, they wish to keep up appearances by requiring a report from the Secretary. Mr Dromgoole's motion to suspend the rules was adopted, 158 to 19.

Mr. Wise declared his object to be to get an investigation under oath. He would not believe a report of the Secretary of the Treasury any more than he would believe a common thief, who should plead not guilty. The Government was full of concealed corruption, and he would rather see it stop now, as it stands, and never do another act, than live in corruption and die by corruption. He charged frauds and corruption upon the Treasury Department, in the management of the public money for the advantage of individual speculators, who were sharing in the plunder upon the country.

There are, says the Intelligencer, *seven hundred* bills before Congress, and yet it is proposed to adjourn on the 23d May. An early adjournment would cut off debate and inquiry into corruption.

A memorial has been presented to the Senate, from *David Melville*, lately a weigher and gauger in the Custom-house at Newport, in Rhode Island, who represents that he has been removed from his employment under circumstances of extraordinary oppression, &c. This memorial gave rise to a debate, which ended in referring it to the Committee on Commerce, and ordering it, with the documents, to be printed.

The Charleston Rail Road—The receipts on this road during the months of January, February, and March, 1835, were $46,101 76. During the same months of 1836, $69,818 41; being an increase of more than 50 per cent.

A baggage Car, and most of the baggage, was destroyed by fire on the Boston and Providence Rail Road a few days ago.

The Banking House and Lot of the U. S. Bank, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was sold at auction on the 12th inst., for 388,000. It was knocked down to Thomas P. Cope, Esq. who is understood to have purchased for the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank.

Logic.—The North Carolina Journal denounces Judge White as an enemy to Gen. Jackson, because he voted against the admission of Michigan. But why did the Judge oppose the admission of Michigan? Clearly, because by admitting that Territory into the Union, regardless of ordinary forms, a palpable violation of the Constitution will ensue. It follows therefore, according to the showing of the Journal, that to support the Constitution, is to oppose the President.—*Raleigh Register.*

Great Match Race.—The Match Race for $15,000 a side, between *Argyle* by Tonson, and *John Bascom* by Bertram, was run over the Augusta (Geo.) course on the 12th inst. and won by the latter. The four miles were run in 7 m. 44½ s. *Bascom* is now said to be the best Race Horse in America.

MR. ADAM HUNTSMAN, the successor of David Crockett, has come out in a letter, declaring that he cannot consent to be called a partizan, and that, so from being the advocate of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, he "shall vote for Judge White, if "he gets no other upon earth." He intimates that he told Mr. Van Buren so at his own table.—*Balt. Patriot.*

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editors from one of the most respectable and influential men in Randolph:

"Old Randolph is straight. There will not be a Van Candidate in the County. There are a few Van Buren men, but they will not vote for Spaight. We can give Gen. Dudley a majority of 12 hundred votes."—*Raleigh Star.*

Judge James Polhill of Georgia, died at his residence at Hawkinsville, on the 9th inst.

"*What* are you doing there, Solomon," said the master of a broad-river boat, a few evenings since, as he had made his cable fast to a tree for the night, "I'm only jist drivin a nail in the boat at the edge of the water, to see if the river will rise any afore morning."

A yankee down east advertises for a better half in the following most corteous manner: "Any gal what's got $500 and hasn't got the *itch*, can find a *customer* for life, by writing a *bille dux*, addressed to Z. Q. and stickin it in the crack of uncle Ebenezer's barn."

MARRIED,

At 10 o'clock this forenoon, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, THOMAS HILL, Esq., of New Hanover County, to Miss ELIZA Y., third daughter of the Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER.

In Christ Church, in Raleigh, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning last, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector, GEORGE E. BADGER, Esq. to Mrs. DELIA WILLIAMS.

DIED,

In Brunswick County, lately, Mrs. SARAH McRACKAN, wife of Robert M. McRackan, Esq. and daughter of John C. Baker, Esq.

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, after a short illness, Dr. JOHN WATTERS.

At the house of Mrs. Bowell, in this vicinity, on the 18th inst. where he had boarded for some time, JOHN M. CLARK, a student in Donaldson Academy, aged 25. He was a resident of Moore County and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Mineral Spring. He was a diligent student, and a consistent Christian. By his sudden death, an afflicted family have been deprived of a valuable member, and a numerous circle of youth that were his companions in study, are solemnly admonished to be always prepared for the exchange of worlds.

Communicated.

OBITUARY.

At his residence, in Richmond County, Mr. ALEXANDER NICHOLSON departed this life on the 3d instant, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Nicholson had been formerly the Sheriff of his County, which office he retained for many years, but had resigned a few years previous to his death; in the discharge of his official duties, he was an honour to the office and an interest to the County; he has often shown mercy to delinquents on his own responsibility when they had placed themselves out of the clemency of the law. His name is frequently used as an honourable adage to the office. Mr. Nicholson was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was a consistent cheerful christian. His disease was of a chronic nature, but he bore it with a degree of patience and resignation that evinced his faith in the Gospel of an High Priest who is touched with a feeling of our infirmities, and who has passed through death into the third heavens above, having said, "I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye shall be also." He has left a dutiful and an affectionate wife, and a promising and respectable family of children to mourn their irreparable loss, with all his acquaintance. But let it not be forgotten, "Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof"—"and the day of death than the day of one's birth" if we are found in the fear of God which is the beginning of wisdom.—*Communicated.*

On Sunday, the 27th March, in the *one hundred and twelfth* year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEE. The deceased was born in Baltimore County, and during that long period resided in the city and county of Baltimore. She was a highly respectable woman, and much esteemed by her very numerous relatives and friends. Her recollection extended back to the time when the State of Maryland was inhabited by the Indian tribes, and she retained her senses until within six months past. It is no less singular that during the course of her long life, as if in defiance of medical skill, she never took but *one* dose of medicine, and, when very young, was once bled, an operation which left a strong impression on her mind that she thereby sustained an injury rather than a benefit.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 21.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	48 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 05	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	14 a 15	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	16 a 16½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 7	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Wanted to Contract

FOR two or three hundred cords of Steam Boat WOOD, to be delivered at convenient Landings on the Cape Fear River. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON, *Agents*
Henrietta S. B. Company.

April 20, 1836. 85 4w

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday the 12th day of May next, at the late Dwelling House of Colin McPherson, dec'd. his intestate, all the residue of the perishable property belonging to said Estate, consisting of sundry articles of FURNITURE, and UTENSILS, too tedious to enumerate.

And also at the same time, will hire out until the 6th day of Jan'y. next, Five Negro SLAVES, viz. two Fellows, two Women, and a child.

Terms more particularly made known on the day of sale.

MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator.*

April 20, 1836. 85-3tpd.

$15 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. my boy JACK, or ten dollars, if lodged in any Jail so that I get him. He absconded on the 11th inst., is a dark Mulatto, about 21 years of age, common size, and has a scar a little above one corner of his mouth; had on when he left me a Homespun roundabout, and purple cotton Pantaloons. He may attempt to pass as a free negro.

STEPHEN COLE.

April 13, 1836. 85tf.

POSTSCRIPT.

Almost a failure!—We have just learned that at the Van Buren Convention which assembled at Rockingham on Tuesday last, only three counties were represented, there being no Delegate from Anson, nor any from Richmond, the county in which the Convention was held! Only *Eight* Delegates we understand, were present! Wm. A. Morris, Esq. of Anson, was nominated for Elector.

We trust we shall be able to give a better account in our next of the Whig Convention in the same place, which was held yesterday.

Not a word from Gen. Scott by the last Southern mail. A small party of Whites were fired upon by Indians near Tampa Bay, and one Corporal killed and scalped, and two wounded. The Indians were pursued, but escaped. The next day another party was fired on, but without effect.

The Revenue Cutter Dallas, Capt. Green, with some boats from the Vandalia, has sailed for Charlotte Harbor, to attack a party of hostile Indians at the mouth of the Myacca river.

The latest accounts from Pensacola are to the 9th inst. From Tallahassee same date. It had then been sixteen days since Scott left Fort Drane.

TEXAS.—By an arrival at New Orleans, it is ascertained, that Col. Fanning, being anxious to join Gen. Houston, had blown up his fort at Goliad, and completely demolished the town. With 500 men, he then cut his way through the Mexican army, and effected the junction. A decisive battle was expected daily. The Mexican force 5000; that of the Texians 2500.

Santa Anna has prosecuted his intention of exterminating the Texians. Agreeably to his positive and personal orders, none are exempted from slaughter, of any sex or any age over ten years.

Previous to blowing up the fort at Goliad, on the 23d March, the Georgia volunteers, consisting of 150 men under Col. Ward, attacked a body of 600 Mexicans at Refugo, 250 are reported to have been killed and the rest routed.

Glorious Triumph.—The Whigs have carried the day in the City of New York. Out of 32 Councilmen, they have elected 17, a majority. The majorities of the Whigs amount to 2330, of the Vans, 1759.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 14, Steamer John Walker, with Boat Glasgow in tow, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c., for Charles T. Haigh, John M. Dobbin, C. J. Orrell, Nott & Starr, Wilkings & Belden, G. W. Ragland & Co., Barnum Beach, S. T. Hawley, G. & L. Huributt, H. J. Reed, Hall & Johnson, Curtis and Myrover, Joseph Baker, William S. Latta, Hart & Fuller, Beverly Rose, P. P. Johnson, A. N. McLean, and E. L. Winslow, of this place, and for A. H. Lindsay, David Lindsay, John W. Lindsay, Lindsay & Hunt, Robert Foster, R. Foster & Co., S. & J. L. Hargrove, John Pope & Co., Edwin M. Holt, Andrew Hunt, Roberts & Pinkston, Wiseman & Pinkston, McAdoo & Scott, Meroney & Bailey, D. & J. A. Ramsour, David Ramsour, Jacob Ramsour, Michael Brown, J. F. Douthit & Co., T. J. Booner, Mebane & Moring, Waughs & Co., A. Mebane, T. & J. Cowan, Lord & Ellis, J. M. Morehead, Samuel Ensworth, J. & R. Gilmer, W. & J. Gilmore, Gilmer and Watt, S. & B. Douthit, Conrad & Douthit, Henry Eccles & Son, E. & W. Smith, Smith & Boyds, Jedadiah Smith, George W. Brown, Woodburn & Shelly, McLean & Rankin, Andrew Lindsay, A. & D. Marsh, William Lindley & Brothers, Hunt & Guinn, Charles J. Williams, William Underwood, R. & R. Fawcett & Co., A. Williams, Norfleet and Henderson, and Adam Clark, of the interior.

Also, on the 14th, Steamer Henrietta, with Diligence in tow, with goods for C. T. Haigh, A. W. Carpenter, Hall and Johnson, J. M. Strong, N. McKinnon, J. G. & J. H. Cook, David Shaw, B. Beach, H. P. Peek, John McArn, Jno. M. Dobbin, and George McNeill, of this place; and for Stockton & Huggins, W. F. Watts & Co., Dr. B. Nixon, J. M. Worth, J. Stanly, Worth & Hadley, J. M. Worth & Co., Jonathan Worth, J. H. Brown, J. M. Coffin, Jas. Humphreys, McRorie & Dusenberry, Caldcleugh & Son, B. Clemmons, W. Underwood, A. Hunt, W. Welch, F. Fentris, Charles McDonald, Thomas & Lee, H. R. Dusenberry, J. & W. Leak, Pinkston & Roberts, S. More, Womack & Goodwin, W. Lindley & Brothers, R. Foster, and McAdoo & Scott, of the interior.

Also, on the 17th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. Lindsay, F. Lain, J. G. & J. H. Cook, N. McKinnon, Holmes & Bunting, and G. W. McDonald.

Also, on the 13th, Steamer Clarendon, with boat Eliza in tow, with Goods for G. C. McNeill, L. Brown, J. Kyle, John Munn, G. McNeill, Jas. Martine, Curtis & Myrover, Dr. T. J. Jordan, D. Toomer, Esq., T. Sandford & Co., W. McIntyre, T. Cochran, Neill Johnson, Mrs E. Smith, James Dodd and Willkings & Belden, of this place; and for Carr & King, Peter Adams, C. Winborn & Co., Coble & Patterson, C. Fisher, Wheeler & Burns, James Dorsett, E. W. Ogburn & Co., E. Hines & Co., P. Evans & Co., John C. Blum, H. Ledford, N. Vogler, Alex'r Smoot, Lash & Brothers, Hussey & Cooper, H. H. Beard, J. C. McLaurin, J. & R. Sloan, E. S. Caldcleugh & Son, D. Murchison, William Murphy, J. B. Troy, Jas. Purify, Troy & Drake, M. London and Dr. Turner, of the interior.

Also, on the 19th, Steamer Clarendon, with Coffee, Sugar, Dry Goods, &c. for William McIntyre and P. I. Tillinghast, of this place, and for J. M. & J. Allen, T. Allen & Sons, Allen & Kendall, Mrs. H. Waddill and Jas. Purify, of interior.

DEPARTED, April 15, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Lard, Bacon, &c., for W. S. Latta, B. Rose, Lewis Brown, George McNeill, L. R. Bradley, J. G. & J. H. Cook, and others.

Also, on the 13th and 16th, Clarendon Company's tow boats Anna Pink and Commerce, with Cotton, &c.

Also, on the 14th, Steamer Clarendon.

Also, on the 20th, Steamer Clarendon.

MADEIRA WINE.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is in the hands of the undersigned, for choice Madeira Wine. The orders to be executed by Messrs. J. Howard, March & Co., of Madeira, deliverable, including all expenses, to the subscribers—or, at the nearest Port of Entry where they may reside.

Those who may wish to supply themselves with fine old London Particular, have now the opportunity to give the order, and say what quantity in pipes, half pipes or quarter casks. Pipes contain about 110 gallons, half pipes 55, quarter casks 27 gallons. The casks will come out neatly marked with the initials of the respective parties.

R. W. BROWN & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1836. 85-4t.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving by the Clarendon, a large supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete. Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State for cash or approved security. —ALSO—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gogger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Huckley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*

96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 8, 1836. 75tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22 1834. 86 tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J E PATTERSON

Fayetteville, October 24 60tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH,

Feb. 17, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging;
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo;
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers. Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the larges' that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

South East Corner Market Square.

March 15, 1836 80 tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them

I am yours, &c.

WM P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21, 81-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas.
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs Bar Lead.
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assafœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835 54tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints are flatuiency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose,

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. H. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Negroes Wanted!!!

THE Subscriber is desirous of obtaining the negroes he once owned and raised, and which he was forced to sell to pay the debts for which he was liable for other persons. He is prepared to pay cash, and as they were family negroes, and now wanted *for his own use*, he hopes that those persons who may now own them will permit him (if the negroes are willing, and not without,) to re-purchase them at their present value. Consent made known to Thomas C Blake, or E. J. Hale, Esqrs, of Fayetteville, N C., or a line addressed to the Subscriber, as P. M., Wesley, Haywood Co., Tenn., will meet attention, and gratify

SAM. P ASHE.

February 26 1836. 81tf

$1000 Reward!!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of February, a yellow man by the name of RUBEN, about twenty-nine years old; a Blacksmith by trade. He is rather spare made, thin visage, of a yellow copper color, stoops forward when walking, is a superior workman, not to be surpassed by any other as a carriage smith, is fond of gambling, and remarkably fond of trading and is about five feet ten inches high. He will doubtless attempt to pass as a free man, as he carried papers off with him to that effect, and will probably pass by the name of GEORGE WALKER or JOHN McDONALD. Ruben is very intelligent, and when spoken to, never stands still. He went off with a man by the name of David McDowell, an Irishman, is very tall, with large whiskers and dark hair—supposed to be about forty years of age. I will give the above reward for the detection of the said McDowell, and proof of his having said negro in his possession, or $500 for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him.

JOHN MARTIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.

March 10. 81 6w.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON

Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed. And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill treatment? And can a doubt exist that this happy exemption of the savage from many of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the art of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, tha may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in the short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate symptoms of scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatism and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are no less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the simps in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM

Charleston, Nov 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 6 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS

New York, Sept 1st 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1829, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs Physic & Bush, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above syrup.

WM HINMAN

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure

MARGARET A WEST. *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6m

Blank Warrants for sale here.